Vol. XI Numb. 100.

THE OBSERVATOR.

The Examiner *convicted of Falshood in the Story of Sir* R. Ken——y's *Uncle. His Jacobitism detected by his Eulogy on the Author of* The Conduct of the Allies, *and his Reflections on the Queen and Parliament. His Objections from our Inability to raise Mony for carrying on the War, answer'd. The Emperor's Power, if put in possession of* Spain *and the* West-Indies, *further consider'd.*

From Wednesday, December 12. to Saturday, December 15. 1711.

Countrym. SINCE our old Friend the *Examiner* is come out of his skulking Hole, has made his second Appearance at the *Bear-Garden*, and summon'd all his old Adversaries to fight a Prize with him at Quarterstaff, Back-Sword, *&c.* I have a good mind to cudgel him a little with my Oaken Towel, Master.

Obs. You must ask *Joan*'s leave, *Roger*, and tell her to have Plaisters in readiness, lest you come off with a broken Head.

Countrym. I'm in no fear of that, Master: A good *English* Oaken Plant is Defence enough against a *French* Partisan, and able at any time to parry the Thrust of a *St. Germains* Rapier.

Obs. But how d'ye know 'tis the old *Examiner*, *Roger?* I fancy you are mistaken, for he has left out his *Latin* Frontispiece in his second Paper. So that I fancy 'tis not the old Champion, but some young Sir *John Lack-Latin*, since his *Roman* Eloquence is so soon exhausted.

Countrym. That's no proof at all, Master: Perhaps he has lent his *Latin* to one of his Fellow-Labourers, that stands more in need of it, to help him sing *Paulo Majore*; or may be he has left it in pawn at *G———ch* to pay his Landresses and *Filles de Joye*, and that he made use of to cool his Heat during the Summer. I am satisfy'd 'tis he, for one very good reason among others, that he appears upon the Stage again with a notorious Falshood in his mouth.

Obs. What's that, *Roger?*

Countrym. He tells us, Master, of a harmless Gentleman, Sir *R. Ken——y*'s Uncle, that was taken out of his Lodgings by two Messengers, by the E——l of *S———d*'s Warrant, *&c.* This he brings as a Proof of a State-Inquisition in the time of the late Ministry; which is so far from being true, that if there was any Inquisition at all, it was after Ecclesiasticks: for I'm very well inform'd, that Information was given upon Oath to the E—l of *S———d*, that the *Examiner*'s *Innocent Gentleman* was a Popish Titular Bishop; so that the E—l could do no less by virtue of his Office, than issue a Warrant to take him up as a Traitor by Law, and might very justly have us'd his Endeavours to have him punish'd by Death as such. But as that Noble Lord has always declar'd against persecuting Principles, he was so far from making use of the Rigour of the Law against that Person, that when he was inform'd that he was only a Popish Priest, and found that nothing of Treasonable Practices, except his officiating as such, were prov'd against him, he insisted no more on his Prosecution: And for this the *Examiner* may, if he pleases, find Vouchers in the Office that once belong'd to that Noble Lord, if some of the Libeller's Friends have not found means to carry them off. So that the whole Story, as this Author has publish'd it, is a Falshood.

Obs. And a very remarkable one too, *Roger:* But it serves the *Examiner*'s purpose to slander the late Ministry, and to shew his Affection to the Popish Cause; and as a further Proof of his Inclinations that way, he mightily extols the Author of the *Conduct of the Allies*, whom he dignifies with the Title of *Excellent*, tho the Pamphlet be one of the most seditious and scandalous Libels that has appear'd in this Reign, next to that entitled, *King* William's *Exorbitant Grants.* This is evident from that single Instance, *p.* 39. of the first Edition, where he falls foul on our Treaty with the *Dutch* for securing the *Hannover* Succession, and tells us, 'It is neither right in point of Policy 'or good Sense, that a Sovereign Power should be 'call'd in to confirm our Succession by way of 'Guaranty——otherwise we put it out of the 'power of our own Legislature to change our 'Succession without the Consent of that Prince 'or State who is Guarantee, how much soever 'the Necessities of the Kingdom may require.'

These words are so very plain, *Roger*, and so bold a Stroke at the *Hannover* Succession, that the Author of the *Conduct* deserves as much to be taken up, and confin'd as close, as the *Examiner* says his innocent Popish Priest was. This is a Subject fit to be handled by an Inquisition of State; and now the Grand Inquest of the Nation is assembled, 'tis hop'd they will take a proper time to make an Inquisition into this and other traitorous Practices of our Jacobite Pamphleteers, Medallists, Ballad-makers, Muster-M———s, and Health-Drinkers, who have discover'd so much Zeal *for the King's having his own*, as they think fit to express it.

Countrym. Indeed, Master, all my Country Neighbours think it very reasonable that such an Inquisition should be made. I'm sure that all the *Burgundy*, *Champagne*, and *Hermitage* Wines in *France* will never be able to put this out of the heads of the honest People of *Great Britain*, nor can all the Brocades in *France* be able to cover the traitorous Insolence of their Faction among us, tho they should send as much as would make every one of them a Cloke. But what d'ye think of the *Examiner*'s Paper of the 13th, where he writes so zealously against carrying on the War, on pretence that we shall scarce be able to contrive Funds for raising Mony, and likewise that 'tis not possible for us to recover *Spain* from the *Bourbon* Family?

Obs. I think it to be an audacious Insult upon the Queen and Parliament, *Roger*; since her Majesty has recommended to the House of Commons the raising of Supplies for carrying on a vigorous War, if we can't obtain a good Peace, and that they have so readily promis'd it. This is certainly

Diſſenter, ſhould no more be heard in our Land. The Controverſy is now Proteſtant or Papiſt, *Hannover* or *St. Germains*, Freemen or Slaves, a *Britiſh* or a *French* Government. I always knew 'twas as much in vain for the *St. Germains* Faction to build their Hopes on the Concurrence of the Church of *England*, as 'twas for the late King *James* to think of bringing in Popery by a Proteſtant Army. That Church is founded on the Rock of Ages, the Goſpel of Truth, in common with other Reform'd Churches, therefore the Gates of Hell ſhall not prevail againſt her: She was water'd with the Blood of Martyrs, her *Cranmers*, her *Ridleys*, her *Hoopers*, &c. Moderation towards thoſe that differ from her was inlaid with her Conſtitution; therefore I always had a firm Belief that ſhe would never forget her ſelf ſo far, as to be led away to *Romiſh* Idolatry and *French* Tyranny. The Lord Biſhop of *London* and his Clergy promis'd in their Addreſs, that as they had reſiſted Popery and Slavery, they would again reſiſt them, whenever they meditated a Return. I am glad, Maſter, that ſo many conſiderable Members of the Church bid defiance to the Deſigns of the common Enemy, and that they are not to be deluded by *his Propoſals or Preliminaries*, but acquit themſelves like true *Britons* and Proteſtants.

Obſ. I am glad of it too, *Roger*, and pray God to open more of their eyes to ſee the things that belong to our true Peace before they be hid from us. We may eaſily perceive, that while we talk of *Peace*, the Haughty *French Nimrod* is for War: Since upon the very Eve of a Treaty he attempts to deprive us and our good Allies the *Dutch* of that Barrier by the Sword, which he pretends to grant us by Negotiation. Surely that perfidious Impoſtor is not ſo old in his Treachery, but others may be of age to deal with him. I hope this very Step will rouſe the Spirits of our *Britiſh* Parliament, and convince all Mankind that *Lewis* XIV. is not to be truſted any otherwiſe than in Chains, or in a Cage, like *Bajazet* the *Great Turk*.

Countrym. 'Tis a great Providence, Maſter, that her Majeſty and his Electoral Highneſs of *Hannover* have ſuch a Harmony of Sentiments, and that they are both for carrying on the War with Vigour if we can't obtain a good Peace. Nothing can more tend to defeat the Projects of the *French* King and his *Britiſh* Faction, than the Continuance of this Harmony, eſpecially when ſupported by both Houſes of Parliament, as we find by their Addreſſes they are reſolv'd to do. Let our *French* Advocates tell us no more in their traitorous and ſcandalous Libels, that we are not able to carry on the War any longer, ſince her Majeſty who knows the State of the Nation better than thoſe Libellers and their Maſters can pretend to, has ſo earneſtly recommended it to the Commons to make haſte with the neceſſary Supplies for carrying on the War with Vigour; and ſince they have as dutifully promis'd they will do it, till ſuch time as a good, honourable, and laſting Peace ſhall be obtain'd. I make no doubt, Maſter, but this will effectually convince the Courts of *Verſailles* and *St. Germains*, that the Promiſes of their Friends here are not to be rely'd upon, and that it will likewiſe ſufficiently convince the *Britiſh* Nation of the traitorous Deſigns of thoſe Pamphleteers; who, to comfort the *French* Court, have ſo impudently publiſh'd to the World, that our Wealth and Treaſure is quite exhauſted, and that therefore we were under a neceſſity of making a Peace with *France* on her own Terms.

Obſ. Your Reflections are very juſt, *Roger*. Theſe Pamphleteers, and thoſe who ſet them to work, muſt certainly loſe their Credit for ever when her Majeſty and her Parliament conclude giving them the lye. Her Majeſty is too tender and affectionate a Sovereign to preſs a Dutiful and Loyal People beyond their Ability; and our Patriots the Commons are too well informed of the Strength of thoſe whom they repreſent, to promiſe more than they can perform. The *French* have given us a new Provocation by their Attempt on *Bouchain*, &c. to exert our ſelves to the utmoſt in order to reduce ſuch a perfidious Enemy, that they ſhall not be able to play the ſame tricks with us that they did with the *Dutch* and *Spaniard* while the Treaty of *Nimeguen* was on foot. *Lewis* XIV. did proteſt again and again during that Treaty, that he was ſincere in his Deſign for a Peace (as may be ſeen by the Letters and Negotiations of the Marſhal *D'Eſtrades* and his other Plenipotentiaries, printed at the *Hague* the laſt Year) while at the ſame time he made it his buſineſs to ſurprize one Town after another in the *Netherlands*, and to take thoſe very Places which he had promis'd the *Dutch* for a Barrier in order to frighten them into a ſeparate Peace, wherein he ſucceeded, to the unſpeakable Diſadvantage of *Europe* ever ſince that time. But thanks to God, the Caſe is now alter'd; he is brought to the neceſſity of begging for a Ceſſation of Arms, which he would not then grant the Allies, except they would clap up a Peace on his own Terms. Therefore 'tis but juſt that he himſelf ſhould be ſerv'd as he ſerv'd others, and that no Ceſſation ſhould be granted him, till he give all the Confederates reaſonable Satisfaction. And we have reaſon by the Bleſſing of God to expect he will be forc'd to do it, ſince her Majeſty has given us her Royal Word, that ſhe will do her utmoſt to procure it, and to unite with the Confederates in the ſtricteſt Engagements, ſo that the Peace when made may be ſecure and laſting. I believe, *Roger*, that her Majeſty's Speech, the Elector of *Hanover*'s Memorial, and the Addreſſes of both Houſes, will convince the *French* Court, that they have no ground to expect ſuch Advantages from our Diviſions, as the Count *de St. John* and the Marſhal *Tallard* flatter'd them with.

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The Daily Courant.

Monday, December 10. 1711.

London, December 10.

Saturday arrived the Mails due from Flanders.

From the Hague Courant, dated Dec. 16.

Vado, November 28.

THE 26th Inſtant all the Horſes being imbarked, the 2200 Recruits with 770 Troopers deſigned for Catalonia being diſtributed moſtly on board the Engliſh and Dutch Men of War, the Fleet ſailed Yeſterday with a fair Wind for Barcelona, hence divers of the Men of War are to go to Port Mahon to careen.

Francfort, Dec. 10. The Elector of Mentz is on his Departure from hence to Aſchaffenbourg, to receive the Emperour who is expected there the 14th inſtant or 15th at furtheſt. Prince Eugene of Savoy arrived here Yeſterday from Inſpruck, and ſet out to Day for the Hague, thence to go over to England, to lay before her Britannick Majeſty a Remonſtrance on the Part of the Emperour concerning a Congreſs for Peace on the Foot of the 7 Preliminary Articles. The coining of the Medals deſigned to be thrown among the People on the Day of the Coronation, is carried on here with great Diligence. The 8th the Emperour's Life-guard of 60 Men came hither, and Notice is ſent to all the Electors and Envoys that the Coronation is abſolutely fixed to the 22d Inſtant. His Majeſty will make his Entry into this City the 18th. The Elector of Trier, accompanied by the Prince d' Elbeuf is arrived here. The Elector Palatine's coming hither is yet uncertain.

Tournay, Dec. 13. The Night between the 10th and 11th Inſtant M. de Goumoins Governour of St. Amand received Intelligence, that the Enemy had made a great Detachment from their Garriſons of Valenciennes, Conde and Queſnoy; immediately he gave Warning to us by divers Signals, as did the Garriſons of St. Antoine and Mortagne: The Commander of Montagne imagining that their Deſign might be to ſeize or burn 15 or 16 Boats laden with Oats and Hay which lay there, ſecured them; but the Enemy advancing to the riſing Grounds of Loegron, ſtopt there; in the mean time the Earl of Albemarle our Governour ſent out 550 Foot to march in all haſte to Mortagne, to reinforce that Garriſon, and keep in a Poſture of Defence. The 11th and 12th the ſaid Detachment of the Enemy continued about Loegron. Yeſterday we received Intelligence, that the Enemy were drawing together an Army of 40000 Men about Bouchain; that they intend to make a Line which ſhall include that Place, and for that reaſon had poſted themſelves on the Eminences of Loegron. Hereupon our Governour is gone to Liſle and Doway, to concert the neceſſary Precautions againſt the Enemy's Enterprizes; ſo that we ſuddenly expect to ſee a Winter Campaign in theſe Parts. The Garriſon of Liſle marched out Yeſterday towards Doway; ours are to march out to Day, and thoſe of Flanders are to Advance forthwith to Liſle. Moſt of the Troops Quartered in Brabant are likewiſe Ordered out, and we reckon to have in a little time 50000 Men together. The Peaſants of the Territory of this Place and Liſle are ſummoned to bring in all their Horſes and Waggons, for drawing the Artillery, and for other neceſſary Services.

Tournay, Dec. 13. The 11th Inſtant we received Advice, that ſeveral of the Enemy's Garriſons having drawn together, have ſunk a Boat above Mortagne. Yeſterday the Earl of Albemarle with ſome other Generals went to Doway, and this Morning 250 Men of each Battallion and 200 of every Squadron marched from hence thither. 'Tis ſaid the Enemy have divided themſelves into two Bodies, one of which is employed in ſpoiling the Canal between Liſle and Doway in ſeveral Places, and the other have cut the Banks of the Scarpe below Marchienne.

Liſle, Dec. 13. On Friday in the Evening came Advice, that the Marquis de Goesbriant with 5000 Men from Ypres St. Omer and other Places, was in Motion in order to joyn the Marſhal de Monteſquiou who had with him 20000 Men. The ſaid Marquis has attacked the Poſt of Lillers between Bethune and Aire, and taken Priſoners 150 Men with Lieutenant-Collonel Broekhuyzen who commanded there, after they had made a good Defence. Another Body which came out of Arras, have ruined the Bridges or Sluices of Pont a Vendin and Annay; after which they ſet Pioneers to work to fill up the Canal with Earth and render it unnavigable. The Enemy have drawn together about 30000 Men, with 20 Cannon, towards Doway and Lens; and 'tis thought they deſign to make a Line from Arleux to Cambray or Valenciennes to cut off Bouchain. Yeſterday Morning our Governour with about 5000 Foot and Horſe marched out, and in the Evening encamped at Pont a Roche. At the ſame time arrived here the Earl of Albemarle with the Count of Naſſau, General Ivoy and other Officers, who this Morning went on to Doway. Some Advices from Arras intimate, that the Troops of the French King's Houſehold are in Motion; but we doubt it. Peaſants juſt now come in report, that they have heard great firing of Cannon; and 'tis ſaid the French have broke Ground about Bouchain.

Paris, Dec. 11. The Departure of our Plenipotentiaries for the approaching Congreſs to treat of Peace, is fixed to the 27th of this Month, by which time the Spaniſh Miniſters are expected here. 'Tis reported, that only M. Menager, now ſtiled Count of St. John, will keep open Table for all Comers; and that the Marſhal d'Uxelles will admit only ſuch as he ſhall think fit to invite. M. du Gué-Trouin with his Squadron is in a few Days expected in our Harbours from the Weſt-Indies. We have no News yet of M. du Caſſe. Yeſterday it blew ſuch a Storm here, that ſeveral Houſes were damaged and ſome blown down, as alſo Trees, in and about this City.

From the Paris Gazette, dated Dec. 12.

Madrid, Nov. 23. Letters from Lisbon of the 9th of this Month relate, that the preceeding Week they had Advice there that Peace was negociating in England; that this News was confirmed by a Courier diſpatched from the Ambaſſador of Portugal, who had brought the Preliminaries, for which all the People expreſſed great Joy. Theſe Letters aſſure us likewiſe, that my Lord Portmore had received order to ſend home all the Engliſh Troops, except two Battallions deſigned to fill up the Soldiers wanting of the Garriſon of Gibraltar.

Paris, Dec. 12. They write from Toulon the 23d of November, that a Brigantine fitted out for a Privateer, had brought in thither a Veſſel bound from Barcelona, in which was found a Mail full of Letters, among them one from Count Staremberg, who wrote to the Archduke that his Army was diminiſhing daily: That they were reduced to 10000 Men; and that if he did not ſend him ſpeedy and powerful Supplies of Men and Money, it would be impoſſible for him to maintain himſelf in Catalonia, the rather becauſe the Engliſh Troops had received Order to go into Winter-Quarters.

From the Hague Courant, dated Dec. 16.

Hague, Dec. 15. Laſt Night arrived here an Expreſs from the Earl of Albemarle from Tournay, with Advice that a Body of 30 or 40000 of the French were marched towards Bouchain &c. Prince Eugene

tainly no leſs than to accuſe her Majeſty of demanding, and the Commons of promiſing an Impoſſibility; which if believ'd, can have no other Effect than to raiſe another Rebellion againſt the Queen and Parliament, and to encourage the *French* King rather to diminiſh than to add to his Preliminaries. As to the Inability of the Nation, I ſhall take leave to put this new-vamp'd Author in mind, how much he himſelf, or his Predeceſſor, brag'd of our Credit's being reſtor'd upon the late Changes, and ſhall quote again from the *Eſſay upon Publick Credit* (which was handed to the World by ſome of the greateſt Men of his Party) 'that were the War to hold ſeven years 'longer, it is eaſy to propoſe ſufficient Funds for 'carrying it on; that to ſay there is a Stagna-'tion of the Fountain, a Famine of Funds, that 'the Nation is exhauſted, and that we are at a full 'ſtop, is an Amuſement that comes over from '*France*, and is calculated very much for the Ser-'vice of the Enemy.'

Countrym. That's a very good Authority, Maſter, to prove the *Examiner* to be an Advocate of *France*, and a foul Miſrepreſenter of the State of *Great Britain.*

Obſ. No body can doubt of that, *Roger*, who conſiders his ſly Reflections upon the Houſe of Peers for their Addreſs, wherein they beg leave to repreſent it to her Majeſty, as their humble Opinion and Advice, *That no Peace can be ſafe or honourable to* Great Britain *or* Europe, *if* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *are to be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon. Yet this Man has the Aſſurance to tell us, that 'tis not to be done by a War. To what purpoſe then ſhould her Majeſty deſire that one ſhould be carry'd on with Vigour? Does this Author pretend to know the State of the Nation better than her Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament? Or is he ſo much in the Secret of *France*, as to know that ſhe will grant it us by Treaty? Why did ſhe not do it at that of *Gertrudenberg*, or why did ſhe not propoſe it in her new Preliminaries? I would refer this Author, and others of his Opinion, to a Pamphlet lately publiſh'd, entitled, *A Caveat to the Treaters*, where they will find a Compariſon ſtated from Dr. *Davenant*, the Marſhal *de Vauban* and others, betwixt the Debts and Revenues and other Circumſtances of *England* and *France*; by which it plainly appears, that we are far from being ſo much exhauſted as *France*, and in a much better Condition to carry on the War than ſhe. There they may alſo find both the late Schemes of Partition examin'd, and the Danger of them to *Europe* demonſtrated, as much as any thing of that nature can be. I would alſo refer them to another Piece, entitled, *A Letter to a Member of the* October-*Club*, ſhewing, *That to yield* Spain *to the Duke of* Anjou *by a Peace, would be the Ruin of* Great Britain. Nor do I think it would be loſt Labour for any Man to read the *Firſt and Second Part of the Duke of* Anjou's *Succeſſion conſider'd*; which tho writ at the beginning of this War, contains many things that ſtill deſerve Conſideration; and ſo much the more, that a great deal of what the Author then ſaid is now come to paſs, and the reſt is like to be too ſoon verify'd, if the *humble Opinion and Advice of the Houſe of Lords* above-mention'd be neglected.

Countrym. It ſtrikes us Country-Folks with Aſtoniſhment, Maſter, to find that any Man of Senſe ſhould be for adding to the Power of *France*, as either of the Partitions muſt neceſſarily do, conſidering that ſhe has been an Overmatch for the reſt of *Europe* ſo many years without either of thoſe Additions. I can't for my Life hinder my *Joan* and *Kate* from laughing at thoſe People's Arguments; for they ſay, without conſulting any Books, they know that a Milk-Pail of eight Gallons contains more than one of five, and by conſequence will hold out longer; and they laugh as much at the Fancy, that the Emperor's Power will become more exorbitant than that of *France*, if the Houſe of *Auſtria* be left in poſſeſſion of *Spain*, as they did at one of my Plowmen, who ſaid, that a Yoke ſplit into two halves, was as ſtrong as one of the ſame Size all of one piece.

Obſ. I muſt needs ſay, *Roger*, that *Joan* and *Kate* are very much in the right to laugh at ſuch fooliſh Propoſitions; yet that's the Argument which the Faction endeavours to maintain, contrary to Senſe and Experience: For all the World knows, that when both Branches of the Houſe of *Auſtria* were as cloſely united as if they had been but one, they were not able, with the help of their Confederates, ſo much as to defend the *Netherlands* againſt the ſingle Power of *France*; then how much leſs able will they be to defend any part of their Dominions againſt that Power, when augmented with either of the Partitions? 'Tis as evident as any thing of that nature can be, that the *Spaniſh* Monarchy has been a conſumptive State ever ſince the Reign of *Philip* II. then how much more muſt it be enfeebled by a bloody and expenſive War, which has rag'd for ſeveral years from one end of the Monarchy to the other, conſidering that ſhe has ſtill two oppoſite Armies in her Bowels? But allowing the Emperor ſhould recover it, he can't draw a Farthing from thence to augment his Power in *Germany*; for *Spain* is ſo much in Debt, and the Grandees are ſo much exhauſted, that 'tis impoſſible for *Spain* to ſupport her own Government, and clear her Debts, tho ſhe had a hundred years ſucceſſive Peace. She has no Fleet capable to protect her own Galleons, and her extenſive Coaſts, but muſt be oblig'd to her Confederates for both, ſo long as ſhe has ſuch a Neighbour as *France*, who is ſo powerful both by Sea and Land. The Houſe of *Auſtria* has not now the Plunder of the immenſe Treaſures of *Atabalipa* and *Montezuma*, the Emperors of *America*, to expect; nor has ſhe their rich Subjects to pillage, as ſhe had in the time of *Charles* V. and *Philip* II. ſhe has not the Ranſoms of the Pope and the *French* King, with the Plunder of *Rome* to fill her Coffers; nor can ſhe expect a Catholick League to join her, as ſhe had againſt *Henry* IV. of *France*, and the *German* Proteſtants; nor are there any more large Kingdoms for her to acquire by Marriage, ſince the Emperor is her only Male, and marry'd already. *Spain* is not now ſuperior in Riches, Trade and Naval Power to *France*, as in thoſe days. She was not able to keep poſſeſſion of *Portugal*, tho a ſmall Country in compariſon of her own, and tho it joins her on *Terra Firma*. A Body of *French* Troops ſent thither clandeſtinely, and contrary to Treaty, wreſted that Kingdom out of her hands in our own time. What Frenzy then can poſſeſs the Minds of thoſe People, who inſiſt, contrary to Demonſtration, that the addition of *Spain* will make the Emperor's Power exorbitant, when it is weaker now by half than it was at that time? yet this is the Bugbear by which the Faction endeavours to frighten People out of their Senſes, and the Confederates from their repeated Alliances to ſupport the Emperor in his Pretenſions to that Monarchy.

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Aaaaaa Numb. 3123.

The Daily Courant.

Thurſday, December 13. 1711.

From the Paris Gazette, dated Dec. 12.

Rome, Nov. 14.

THE 2d Inſtant the Marchioneſs de Prie, as Ambaſſadreſs of the Court of Vienna, laid aſide Mourning, and receiv'd Compliments on the Election of the Archduke to the Imperial Dignity. In the Evening there was a great Aſſembly at her Palace, where appeared the Conſtable Colonna, Donna Maria Bernardina, the Pope's Nephews, Don Livio Odeſcalchi, the Envoy of Portugal, and ſome others. The Prince of Avellino had ſent to his Domeſticks to notify to the Cardinals the Election of the Archduke, and to make Illuminations three Nights ſucceſſively. But the Maſters of the Ceremonies having been conſulted, repreſented, that 'twas contrary to the Order eſtabliſhed at Rome, to make Rejoycings under the Pope's Eye, for a Piece of News which had not been notified to his Holyneſs, neither by Letters nor by any Perſon of Caracter; ſo thoſe Rejoycings are deferred. We continue uncertain what the Reaſons are which may have determined the Archduke to act in this Manner; many believe that he ſtaid till Cardinal Imperiale ſhould have performed the Functions of his Legation, and that as he pretends to receive that Legation and the Ambaſſy from the Princes of Italy in the Quality of King of Spain, he was minded they ſhould be over, before he take upon him that of Emperour.

From the Amſterdam Gazette, dated Dec. 18.

Genoa, Nov. 29. The 23d the confederate Fleet ſailed from Vado, with 2200 Foot and 770 Troopers with their Horſes on board the Tranſports, for Barcelona. When they arrive in the Heighth of the Coaſt of Catalonia, 6 Engliſh and 3 Dutch Men of War will go on with the Tranſports to Barcelona or Tarragona, and the reſt of the Fleet will go to winter at Port-Mahon, whither the other Ships of War are to repair likewiſe, as well from Catalonia as from Naples. 'Tis ſaid 10 Battallions of Imperialiſts are arrived at Piſa, to winter in the Territories of the great Duke of Tuſcany, who has reinforced to 1500 Men the Garriſons of the Caſtles of Leghorne, whither he will ſend a like Number in a few Days, to ſtay there during the Continuance of the Imperialiſts in his Country, which they will not leave till April next. The Reſtoration, an Engliſh Man of War of 70 Guns, is loſt in a Storm on the Sand of Malhora: She had taken Goods on board at Leghorne for Lisbon, to the Value of 400000 Pieces of Eight, of which but little can be ſaved. Two French Prizes taken by the Reſtoration, which were ſailing with her, periſhed likewiſe. The French Privateers continue to take the Genoeſe Shipping.

Milan, Dec. 1. The Advices from Barcelona of the 22d of November, contain no News concerning the Armies in Catalonia; which by this time muſt be ſeparated to go into Winter-Quarters. Count Uberto Stampa was arrived at Barcelona, and had informed the Queen of the Election of her Royal Conſort to the Imperial Dignity. An Expreſs from Inſpruck has paſſed this Way, with Diſpatches from the Emperour for the Court of Barcelona, about the Affairs of Peace. The Earl of Peterborough is gone from hence to his Imperial Majeſty. They write from Turin, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Savoy does not approve the Preliminaries propoſed laſt by France. The Government here has begun to ſet on Foot the Tax of Stamp-Paper; the Produce of which, as alſo the Money ariſing by Sale of the Confiſcated Eſtates of thoſe who have ſerved the Enemy, will be employed on the Occaſions of the preſent Conjuncture.

From the Amſterdam Gazette dated Dec. 15.

Hambourg, Dec. 8. A Letter from General Rantzau dated from the Camp before Wiſmar the 7th of this Month, on Occaſion of a Sally made by the Swedes the 5th on the Daniſh Troops which block up that Place, contains in Subſtance, That the Swedes thinking to take Advantage of the Abſence of 700 Horſe, whom that General had ſent to fetch Corn from Lubeck, and of 300 others to ſecure the Forrage which the Country was to furniſh, ſallied out of Wiſmar the Night between the 4th and 5th, to the Number of 3000 Foot and 300 Dragoons with 9 Cannon. They at firſt repulſed ſome Troops, advanced towards the Camp, and burnt the Barracks: But it being dark General Bulau contented himſelf to put his Men in good Order, waiting till Daylight when he might be certain what the Enemy deſigned. At Daybreak he cauſed the Swedes to be attacked in Front by Lieutenant-General Legard with 4 Regiments: He himſelf advanced at the Head of the Regiment of Juel, to attack them in Rear and cut off their Retreat, while the Majors-General Leveſon and Fuſtman fell on them in Flank. The Swediſh Cavalry ſeeing this, fled towards the Town, and the Infanty retired in Diſorder. General Rantzau having cut off their Retreat, two Regiments of Swedes formed a ſquare Battallion, refuſing to yield themſelves Priſoners: But being broken after a vigorous Reſiſtance, moſt of them were put to the Sword, and the reſt taken Priſoners. Among the latter are reckoned 47 Officers, 127 Subalterns, and 1330 Soldiers; beſides 470 wounded, and 478 killed. The 9 Cannon were likewiſe taken by the Danes, who give out they had but 150 Men killed, and a few more wounded.

From the Paris Letter, dated Dec. 11.

Paris, Dec. 11. Laſt Week the King received a Courier from the States-General, with a moſt reſpectful Letter, in which they deſire his Majeſty to chuſe what Place he pleaſes for the Congreſs, but the King has referred that to Queen Anne.

From the Amſterdam Gazette, dated Dec. 18.

Amſterdam, Dec. 18. The common News-Letter from Paris of the 11th Inſtant, relates, that

called from his Employment at this Place, and ſo the Baron de Heems will have the ſole management of the Affairs of his Maſter as Emperor, and the Baron de Zinzerling of thoſe relating immediately to Spain. Thoſe Gentlemen pretend, that the Emperor has taken ſuch Meaſures with the Princes of the Empire, that all of them will furniſh their full Contingent of Troops and Money, which will make a formidable Army, and that he will employ 40000 Men of his own Troops againſt the Common Enemy, above the number that were laſt Year in the Field. The departure of Prince Eugene for the Court

A Parcel of good French Clarret in Bottles
French White-Wine in Casks, are to be Sold in a Cellar
King Court, over against Seymour Court, in Shandois-
near Covent Garden; viz. The Clarret at 12 s. a Doz. B
and all; the White-Wine at 4 s. a Gallon.

An Infallible Cure for the Stone and Gra
whether in the Reins or Bladder, by an Incomparable Chin
Liquor, which in the moſt racking Fits, gives inſtant Eaſe,
perfectly frees the Patient from all Pain in the Back, and
Pains ſo much like the Cholick; Dilates the Ureters, m
them ſlippery, that ſmall Stones and Gravel may paſs from
Reins to be voided viſibly with Urine, without Pain; cle

Real Gallies, all three for Leghorne, and a Spaniard from Bilboa with Wool and Iron for London, and the Greyhound of Oſtend for Cork. The ſame Day the Prince of Frizeland brought in here, as Prize, Le Garcon of Bourdeaux, of twenty-ſix Guns, with Sugar from Martineco.

Dartmouth, Dec. 14. Her Majeſty's Ship the Solebay, with the reſt of the outward-bound Gallies lie ſtill here, detain'd by contrary Winds and bad Weather. The Mermaid-Gally, which lay ſunk in this Harbour, hath been this Day weighed, and got into the Shore about fifteen Foot from whence ſhe lay; and we hope next Tide to get her in much farther.

Falmouth, Dec. 18. On the 11th Sailed the Union Pacquet with two Mails for Lisbon, Captain Jones Commander, with a great many Paſſengers: Alſo a ſmall Sloop of this Place Sailed for Lisbon.

Whitehall, Dec. 15. Her Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to confer the Dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain upon Walter Calverley of Calverly, in the County of York, Eſquire.

Whereas the Governors of the Cheſt at Chatham, for Relief of hurt and maimed Seamen, have received a Letter dated Decemb. 4. 1711, *ſign'd* N. B. *offering to Diſcover ſome Abuſes put on that Charity: Theſe are to give Notice, that if the Perſon that ſign'd the ſaid Letter will attend the Governors aforemention'd, at their Meeting at Chatham-Dock, on the firſt Tueſday in January, or of any other Month, and makes out what he there alledges, he will receive all fitting Encouragement.*

A General Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England (being one of the Quarterly General Courts appointed by their Charter) will be held at the Bank on Thurſday next, the 20th Inſtant, at Eleven in the Forenoon.

Adverti ſements.

¶ This Day is Publiſh'd, The Iliad of Homer, with Notes. To which are prefix'd a large Preface, and the Life of Homer, by Madam Dacier. Done from the French by Mr. Ozell, and by him compar'd with the Greek. To which will be made ſome farther Notes, that ſhall be added at the end of the whole; by Mr Johnſon, late of Eaton, now at Brentford. Illuſtrated with 26 Copper Plates, copy'd by the beſt Gravers from the Paris Plates, deſign'd by Coypel. Printed for Bernard Lintott at the Croſs Keys between the 2 Temple gates in Fleet-ſtreet.

HER Majeſty having been graciouſly pleas'd to Grant unto Thomas Eyre of Rowton, Eſq and his Heirs for ever, a Market to be held on Saturday in every Week, in the Town of Winſter, within the Hundred of High-Peak and Duchy of Lancaſter, in the County of Derby, for the buying and ſelling of all ſorts of Goods and Cattle; and four Fairs in every Year, to be held within the ſaid Town on June 23, October 16, November 28, and April 20, Yearly, unleſs either of the ſaid Days happen on Sunday, and then on the Monday following: Notice is hereby given, that the firſt of the ſaid Markets will be held on Saturday next, being the 22d of this inſtant December; and the firſt of the ſaid Fairs on Monday the 21ſt Day of April next coming, and be continued to be held according to the ſaid Grant: And that all Perſons reſorting to the ſaid Market and Fairs, ſhall from time to time meet with all ſuitable Conveniencies and Encouragement.

THE Ground Rents of the ſeveral Houſes in Buckingham Court, adjoining to the Admiralty Office near Whitehall, and of the other Houſes belonging to the ſame, amounting to 280 l. per Annum, held by a Leaſe of 99 Years (whereof 73 are yet to come) granted by George, late Duke of Buckingham, deceaſ'd, to Francis Jenkes, deceaſ'd, together with the reſerved Rent of 50 l. per Annum payable on the ſaid Leaſe, to the ſaid Duke and his Truſtees; and alſo the Reverſion in Fee of the ſaid Houſes and Ground, expectant upon the determination of the ſaid Leaſe, are to be Sold to the beſt Purchaſer, before John Hiccocks Eſq. one of the Maſters of the High Court of Chancery, at his Chambers in Lincolns Inn new Square. Where particulars may be had of the ſaid Premiſſes.

WHereas his Grace the moſt Noble Henry Duke of Beaufo and others, the Creditors of John Watkins, late of Brecon, Eſq; deceaſ'd, have obtain'd a Decree in the Chancery of the great Seſſions for the ſeveral Counties of Glamorgan, Brecon and Radnor, for Payment of their Debts; and a Commiſſion is iſſued out of the ſaid Court, for the Benefit of the Creditors; and the ſame is to be Executed on the 7th of January next, at the Buſh in Brecon, in the ſaid County of Brecon. Where the Creditors of the ſaid John Watkins are requir'd to come prepared to prove their reſpective Debts, otherwiſe they'll be excluded the benefit of the ſaid Decree.

WHereas Jane, the Wife of Thomas Foſter, of the Parish of St. Olave Southwark, Waterman, hath Eloped from her ſaid Husband: This is to give notice to all Perſons whatſoever not to truſt or give Credit to the ſaid Jane Foſter, for that he will not pay any Debts ſhe ſhall contract after the Publication hereof.

LAtely Publiſh'd, the exact Effigies of the Right Rev. Father in God William Lord Biſhop of Cheſter, drawn from the Original Painting of Mr. Thomas Murray; done from the Life and curiouſly engraven on a large Copper Plate, by Mr. Vertue from the ſaid Painting. Price in a Sheet 1 s. in a Frame 2 s. a Frame and Glaſs 3 s. 6 d. Printed for the ſole Proprietor Ann Speed, Bookſeller, at the three Crowns in Exchange-alley in Cornhill.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded againſt Jeremiah Mount, of London, Lacemen, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby requir'd to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners on the 22d and 29th Inſtant, and on the 17th of January next, at Three Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; at the ſecond of which Sittings the Creditors are to come prepared to prove Debts, pay Contribution-Mony, and chuſe Aſſignees.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded againſt Peter Holander and Herman Louis, of London, Merchants and Partners, and they being declared Bankrupts, are hereby required to ſurrender themſelves to the Commiſſioners on the 22d and 29th Inſtant, and on the 17th of January next, at Three Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; at the firſt of which Sittings the Creditors are to come prepared to prove Debts pay Contribution-Mony, and confirm the Aſſignment already made, or chuſe Aſſignees.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Robert Hatley, of Stony-Stratford, in the County of Bucks, Haberdaſher, have certify'd to the Rt. Hon. Simon Lord Harcourt, Baron of Stanton-Harcourt, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, that he hath in all things conform'd himſelf to the Directions of the late Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give notice, that his Certificate will be allow'd and confirm'd, as the ſaid Acts direct, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 7th of January next.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners, in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Henry Miller, of Pickadilly, in the Parish of St. James Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Sadler, have Certify'd to the Rt. Hon. Simon Lord Harcourt, Baron of Stanton-Harcourt, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, that he hath in all things conform'd himſelf to the Directions of the late Acts of Parliament, made concerning Bankrupts. This is to give notice, that his Certificate will be allow'd and confirm'd as the ſaid Acts direct, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 8th of January next.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Thomas Moulder, of Cambridge, Upholder, have certify'd to the Rt. Hon. Simon Lord Harcourt, Baron of Stanton-Harcourt, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, that he hath in all things conform'd himſelf according to the Directions of the late Acts of Parliament made againſt Bankrupts: This is to give notice, that his Certificate will be allow'd and confirm'd as the ſaid Acts direct, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary, on or before the 7th of January next.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt William Godſalve, of Lancaſter, in the County of Lancaſter, Mercer, have certify'd to the Right Hon. Simon Lord Harcourt Baron of Stanton Harcourt, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, that he hath in all things conform'd himſelf to the Directions of the late Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give notice, that his Certificate will be allow'd and confirm'd, as the ſaid Acts direct, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 7th of January next.

THE Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt John Otway, of the Town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Mercer, intend to meet on the 9th of January next, at Three Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, and paid their Contribution-Mony, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they'll be excluded the benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

Printed by *Benj. Tooke* at the *Temple-gate*, and *John Barber* on *Lambeth-hill*. 1711.